

Akiba, S., Kato, H. and Blot, W.J., "Passive Smoking and Lung Cancer Among Japanese Women," Cancer Research 46: 4804-4807, 1986.

This case-control study involved female atom-bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan (428 cases, 957 controls). Controls were matched on year of birth, city of residence, sex, participation in scheduled medical examinations, and vital status (including year of death). In excess of 90% of all interviews were with proxy respondents for both cases and controls. Only 57% of the cases were verified by pathological methods.

Questions were asked about exposure to ETS from spouse and parents. The authors reported an OR for female nonsmokers married to smokers of 1.5 (90% CI 1.0-2.5). They also claimed that risks tended to increase with amount smoked by the husband, being highest among women who worked outside the home and whose husbands were heavy smokers, and to decrease following cessation of exposure. Although no OR was presented, the authors wrote that no increased risk was associated with exposure to parental smoking during childhood.

The authors claimed that they were "unable to identify any strong confounding factors," including radiation exposure.

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